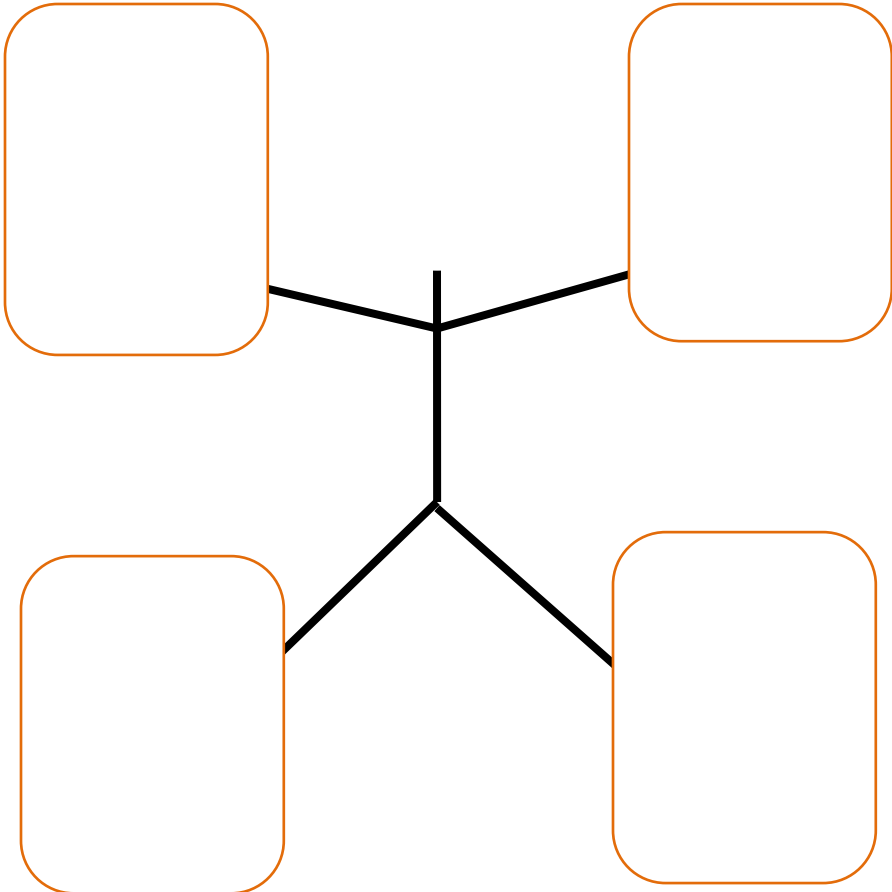


SS8H10 SUMMARY: Post-World War II Georgia

SS8H10c Discuss the impact of Ellis Arnall.

ELLIS ARNALL

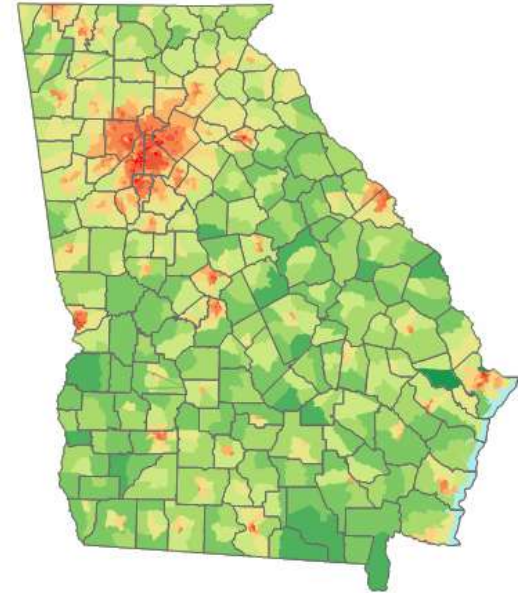
Ellis Arnall defeated Eugene Talmadge in the gubernatorial (governor) election in 1942. Eugene Talmadge had been the incumbent (already in office) governor and received a lot of criticism from Georgia voters because of his role in Georgia losing their accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools because Talmadge forced the firing of faculty members who tried to integrate blacks into white colleges. Ellis Arnall promised to fix this problem if elected and he did. He also helped Georgia make progress in Civil Rights for African-Americans by outlawing the poll tax and the white primaries, two methods that were used to disenfranchise blacks. Arnall was also governor of Georgia during World War II and since 18 year old young men were being drafted into the military he believed that 18 year old men and women should also be mature enough to vote. Because of Governor Arnall, Georgia was the first state in the United States to lower the voting age from 21 to 18. Governor Arnall most likely would have been re-elected governor, but Georgia's Constitution was recently changed to increase the term limits from 2 years to 4 years, but no longer allowing consecutive terms served. This would lead to a big controversy in the next unit.



SS8H10a Analyze the impact of the transformation of agriculture on Georgia's growth.

AGRICULTURAL CHANGE

Georgia farmers benefitted from F.D.R.'s New Deal programs such as the AAA, as well as the demand for crops to be grown to feed the soldiers in World War II. After the war technological innovations of combines, tractors, and processing plants allowed Georgia farmers to diversify the variety of crops they would grow. King Cotton would no longer rule Georgia agriculture as farmers began growing other crops that thrived in Georgia's different soil types and climate conditions. Today, Georgia is a leading producer of the crops shown in the map below. In addition to crops, Georgia is also a leading producer of livestock (cattle, pigs, chickens, etc...) One in seven Georgians are employed in some type of agricultural related business. These are known as Agri-business and they include processing plants that take the raw crop or livestock and produce a finished product, such as a packaging plant.



URBANIZATION

Another change related to agriculture is the urbanization of Georgia as more and more farm workers have moved to larger towns and cities. Part of this is because of new technologies requiring fewer workers to plant or harvest a crop. For example, with new and improved tractors and combines a farmer who owned his land no longer needed sharecroppers to help plant and harvest the crop. As a result, many sharecroppers moved to cities to work in factories or other agri-business jobs. Georgia's five geographic regions have all played a role in the transformation of Georgia's agriculture and economic growth.

SS8H10 SUMMARY: Post-World War II Georgia

SS8H10b Explain how the development of Atlanta, including the roles of mayors William B. Hartsfield, Ivan Allen, Jr., & major league sports, contributed to growth of Georgia.



William B. Hartsfield was Atlanta's longest serving mayor from 1937-1961. He is most famous for his role in making the city of Atlanta an aviation hub. Today, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport is the busiest airport in the world. It also provides thousands of jobs for people living in Metro Atlanta. William B. Hartsfield wanted Atlanta to be a model southern city and once said, "Atlanta is the city too busy to hate". Race relations in Atlanta were more progressive than in other southern cities. Hartsfield also helped to desegregate Atlanta's schools. The city was viewed as a modern city and attracted other businesses to relocate to the state of Georgia



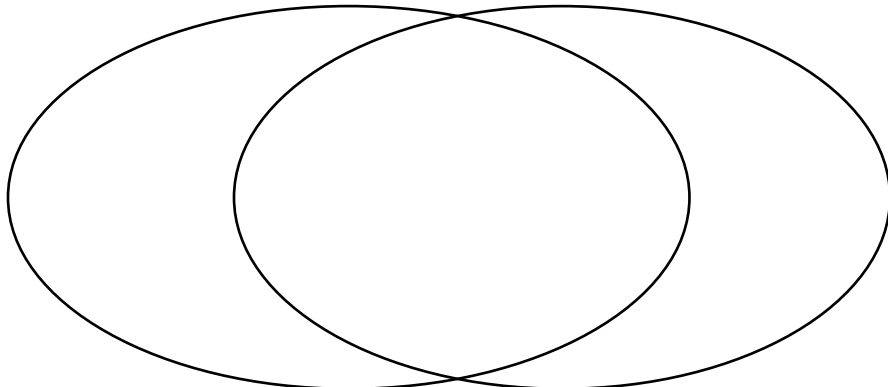
WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD



Ivan Allen, Jr. succeeded William B. Hartsfield as mayor of Atlanta in 1962. He is most famous for bringing professional sports to Atlanta which allowed the city to expand and grow economically. Mayor Allen helped build Fulton County Stadium which is where the Atlanta Braves and Atlanta Falcons originally played their games starting in 1966, and two years later the Atlanta Hawks came to town. Ivan Allen, Jr. is also remembered for his role in the Civil Rights movement during the 1960s. He was good friends with Martin Luther King, Jr. and mayor Allen helped desegregate Atlanta. For the first time black police officers were allowed to arrest white criminals.



IVAN ALLEN, Jr.



MAJOR LEAGUE SPORTS and the ECONOMY

Ivan Allen, Jr. helped bring professional sports to Atlanta (Braves, Falcons, and Hawks). The impact these professional sports teams have had on the economy of Atlanta and the state of Georgia is enormous. The biggest contribution is in the form of jobs. Think of the Falcons for example. Owner Arthur Blank has a payroll of hundreds of people including the players, coaches, trainers, and the behind the scenes employees who work in offices. Then you have stadium crews ranging from parking lot attendants, ticket agents, concession stand workers, custodial staff, lighting and camera crews, and so on. But it doesn't end there, because there are hundreds of businesses who profit off of the games being played in Atlanta such as hotels, restaurants, transportation services, shopping plazas, museums, etc... Sports teams require stadiums or arenas to play their games and the construction of these provides jobs as well from construction workers to architects and engineers. The reason why Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. wanted Atlanta to become the Sports Capital of the South was because of the revenue the city and state government would earn through the form of taxes. There are three major types of taxes that help the economy (property, income, and sales). Businesses and residents pay a property tax once a year. Employers and workers pay income tax every time they receive a paycheck. Businesses are required to charge sales tax for every good they sell or service they provide. All of this adds up and helps the government provide infrastructure, schools, police / fire stations, public transportation, courts, jails, parks and many other facilities and programs for the citizens of Georgia. Without professional sports the city of Atlanta would not have the thriving economy that has attracted many people and dollars to the state.

FOR EACH SPORT BELOW COME UP WITH ONE EXAMPLE OF REVENUE THAT CONTRIBUTES TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF GEORGIA.

